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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

Southern Iron for Pittsburg.

The rapid development of the Alabama town of Sheffield recently is in many respects a vindication of the foresight of those Atlanta men whose investments in the town, when there was no town there, pointed it with the rays of a genuine boom.

The boom died out to some extent, but Sheffield and its possibilities remained, and they have been growing and spreading ever since. The town is five years old and can count a new furnace for each year. Its "booming" days are over, and it has now arrived at the age of genuine progress and real productiveness.

A town aged five years cannot be said to be a veteran in any line of industry, but Sheffield is old enough to send a very substantial challenge to Pittsburg, the iron center of the United States. Tuesday Sheffield shipped to Pittsburg nine large loads of pig iron. It is in the nature of a greeting that will be responded to by a hearty salvo of shekels, so to speak.

There are two elements of significance in this item of information—first, the shipment itself, and second, the manner of it. The shipment is in part a fulfillment of the prediction so often made that the south would shortly compel the northern iron masters to seriously feel the effect of its competition. We say, in part, because this competition has already made itself felt in Pennsylvania, and has had the effect of controlling in some degree the price of iron.

The manner of the shipment is equally important. The nine large loads of pig iron will go to Pittsburg by way of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers. The fact gives Sheffield an immense advantage in the iron business. The barges carried five thousand tons, and the difference in rates of transportation (as compared with railway charges) shows a difference of \$13,000, or \$2.00 per ton, in favor of the water route.

This saving on one shipment means a great deal for the future development of Sheffield, and, indeed, for the development of all the southern iron fields.

About Canning Factories.

The Tennille Enterprise has taken the trouble to obtain a reliable estimate of the cost of a canning factory.

Almost any kind of building will do—an old warehouse, store, any sheltered place. The boiler, engine, machinery for making cans, and the fixtures for a factory that will pack 10,000 cans a day can be had for \$2,000.

Any small town in Georgia can secure plenty of cheap labor. Women, girls and boys are able to do nearly all the work in a canning factory.

At present we have no market for the bulk of our vegetables and fruits. If we can then they will always command a market, and the money will be kept at home. There is not much danger of over-production in this industry. A city like Atlanta should have one or more large canning factories, and they should be tried on a smaller scale in our towns. They would be of great benefit not only to our farmers but to our suburban gardeners. Within our city limits there are hundreds of persons who raise a big surplus of fruit and vegetables which they cannot sell. With a canning factory at their doors they would be able to put a snug little sum of money in their pockets every year without extra trouble.

This industry, conducted properly, is a profitable one, and it requires very little money to start it. Some of our enterprising young men should look into it.

A New Insurance Wrinkle.

A cable dispatch last week stated that one of the leading life insurance companies in Vienna had decided to dispense with medical examinations and certificates, and accept or reject applicants upon their own formal accounts of their physical condition.

The explanation was made that medical examinations cost more than they were worth, and that an applicant's full and deliberate answers to the questions put to him threw all the light upon the situation that was needed.

The New York Sun has interviewed several prominent life insurance men upon the new Vienna method, and they do not hesitate to express their disapproval. The experiment across the water will be watched with interest, but it is not likely that the companies in this country will be in a hurry to test it themselves.

The Siege of a Soul.

Mr. William Taylor, a clerk in Hoboken, New Jersey, had a strange adventure, the other night.

Taylor was about to close his office for the night when a woman walked in and asked for his employer. When informed that he had gone home the woman fell on her knees and began praying for the clerk.

All this was embarrassing, and Taylor refused her to leave. The visitor requested to go. The clerk was afraid to leave her in the office while he went out for a policeman, and so he remained, hoping that she would go away.

But the woman could not be persuaded to go. She prayed in German, Swedish and English. About midnight the clerk made a determined effort to get rid of the intruder. He failed, and then made himself comfortable on a couple of chairs.

The female evangelist prayed right along all night, occasionally pausing for a few minutes to rest herself. In the morning the proprietor of the office found his clerk dozing on the chairs. The woman explained that the Lord had commanded her to pray all night to save Taylor's soul, but as that young man was swearing at her in a very excited manner it was painfully evident that

she had done more harm than good. The two men succeeded in making her leave, but the Hoboken clerks are now afraid to remain in their offices after dark, and whenever a woman with a Salvation Army expression makes her appearance there is a riotous rush for the street. An all night prayer sleep is too much for the average New Jersey business man, especially when his wife is waiting for him at home.

Where Is the Surplus?

Under the democratic administration of the government, which was honest and economical, the surplus in the treasury grew so large that it threatened to become an issue. Mr. Cleveland wrote a special message discussing its bearing on taxation, and statesmen and newspapermen concerned themselves with it. It was something more than an issue—it was a danger, and the democrats were preparing to take advantage of it to materially reduce taxation, and thus give the people the benefit of the accumulation of their money in the treasury.

But where is the surplus now? The question is an interesting one, but it is a sufficient answer to say that the republicans have had it in charge for nearly a year. Such an answer as that covers everything and explains everything. The ways and means committee, however, think that some other explanation is necessary.

This committee, it will be remembered, started out with the idea of reducing taxation and the surplus by cutting off revenue in various directions; but this programme has undergone material change. The committee say they will repeal the tobacco tax "unless it is found that the revenue cannot be spared." In other words, the committee have come to the conclusion that the needs of the party will not leave any surplus in the treasury.

The treasury report estimates that there will be a surplus of \$92,000,000 in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year. But the ways and means committee find that all this surplus will be needed to meet the demands for new expenditures under the great and good republican administration.

"Liberal appropriations" is the name for this scandalous waste of the people's money.

New and Old Reforms.

There is nothing alarming about Bellamyism and Georgism. In every age genuine progress marches over dead reforms.

The reader will say that we are speaking of isms. Undoubtedly, but let us be parliamentary, and call them what their followers call them—reforms.

Noting the recent birthday of Susan B. Anthony, the Chicago Herald gives a resume of the whirlwind of reform in which she has been gyrating for the past half century. One of her early contemporaries was Garrison, who wanted to abolish, not only slavery, but the constitution and the government. He was for spiritualism and Grahamism, and claimed that he drew his inspiration directly from God, and was amenable only to the higher law. Nathaniel Parker Rogers took the ground that there should be no human government, and that every man should be a law unto himself. One reformer advised his followers not to touch money or pay taxes. He said that all trade should be barter. Another man fancied that he looked like Jesus, and went about trying to persuade people to imitate him. Father Lamson wanted every man to wear long hair and whiskers, and carry a scythe in order to bring on the millennium. In those days a sect arose with the declaration that the God worshipped by the Christians was really the devil. Parker Pillsbury compared the churches to brothels and gaming houses, and organized men to visit churches every Sunday and interrupt the services. A crowd of men and women came to the front advocating perfectionism, adventism, vegetarianism, mesmerism, spiritualism, Grahamism, Fourierism, free-lovelism, Fanny Wrightism, non-resistance, no government, and anti-religion. Wendell Phillips worked for disunion and never stopped until after the downfall of the confederacy. Brownson argued that a man who thought the same way six months must necessarily be wrong. Thoreau lived in a hut to show the world that a man could live on fifteen dollars a year. Brook Farm was organized as a sort of commune, and came near being broken up by a gentleman who claimed the right to sit down at the dinner table in the costume of Adam. One society taught that all knowledge was inborn, and that no teaching was necessary. Another claimed that the perfected man could work miracles.

What did all these reformers accomplish? Emerson says that they filled the world with long words and long hair.

This list embraces only a few of the so-called reforms of the last generation. We can afford to be patient and tolerant. The professional reformer says terrible and startling things, but he is not a very bad fellow. He simply wants to mind his neighbor's business instead of his own. He wants to pose on platforms and figure in the newspapers. He wants to live without work, and make himself comfortable by passing around the hat. He will run his course, and then leave the stage to his successor who may be expected to perform his great specialty of a windbag in convulsions with signal success.

Let us deal gently with these alleged reformers. All they want is our support—our financial support—a share of our daily bread. Let us give it to them. When we fill their yawning hats we make them happy.

The Hoar Bill.

Senator Hoar's bill, prescribing "in part the election of members of congress," is a more sinister measure than appears on the surface. The avowed intention of the measure is to prevent the democrats of the Ohio legislature from revising the republican gerrymander of the congressional districts of that state.

But the bill is purely a partisan affair, and is intended in a roundabout and an indirect manner, to procure a declaration on the part of congress that it has the right to interfere in the congressional districts of a state.

This declaration once made, the force bill, which has been promoted and advocated by republicans of the Bill Chandler stripe, follows as a natural result.

Indeed, the Hoar bill, as it stands, is as obnoxious as the Chandler force bill. Its purpose is to give congress control of the congressional districts in all matters pertaining to their formation and adjustment. Under this bill, the congressional districts are to be kept just as they are until congress shall order or proceed to make a new apportionment under the new census of 1890.

"The members of the next congress, if the Hoar bill becomes a law, will have to be

elected from the present districts, and after that it is expected that a succeeding republican congress will redistrict the states as well as apportion the population.

As to other words, the districts are to be held as they are in order that Taylor and the administration may know what they are doing, and then when a new republican congress is elected, a federal gerrymander is to take place which, it is hoped, will keep the republican party in power indefinitely.

An Apostle of Hate.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, hopes to revive his declining popularity by assuming the role of a sensational partisan.

At Tremont temple, last Monday, Mr. Cook attacked the late Henry Grady's Boston speech. He denounced the address as treasonable, and said that nothing more atrociously insulting to northern sentiment had been heard since a southern senator threatened to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

Mr. Cook will find that he stands alone in his insane paroxysm of hate. Republicans and democrats alike have pronounced Mr. Grady's speech the most eloquent plea for peace and union, and law and order, that was ever heard in Boston. The charge that it contained a single treasonable sentiment is as absurdly false as Mr. Cook's deliberate repetition of the notorious lie about the threat of a southern senator to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

If Joseph Cook chooses to steal the liverly of heaven to serve the devil in, he must take the consequences. In this reunited country there is absolutely no room for an apostle of hate.

Railroad Time and Reform.

Cincinnati has at last succumbed to the "standard" time fiasco, but it consoles us to know that there is one city in the United States that had common sense enough to stick to real time so long. We are under the impression that Savannah—our own forest city—turned her broad back on the "standard" time several months ago. If this is the case, Savannah is now the only city in the country that has the distinction of looking at clocks that tell the truth in the old-fashioned way.

Atlanta embraced the "standard" time most heartily, doubtless with the view of leading the procession in that as well as in other things. The older heads of the town no doubt perceive the utter absurdity of the whole business, but some of the younger ones are of the opinion that something is accomplished by saying that a train leaves Atlanta at 1:50, when in fact it leaves at 2:30.

We have seen long and learned explanations of the benefits of this sort of thing, but we are not certain that either travelers or trains get along better now than when they were moving along under the awful shadow of the truth. It is said that the new scheme of prevarication helps trains to run on schedule time—just how we do not know. But as time bears a definite relation to distance, why not come to their aid in that important matter? Why not say, for instance, that Savannah is only one hundred and forty miles distant from Atlanta? This would doubtless be a great comfort both to railroads and those who travel on them.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.

NONE of Quay's friends have taken the trouble to deny the accuracy of the biography of that man that appeared in the New York World recently.

FORAKER'S presidential boom is now on the trail of McKinley.

SPEAKER REED will have to button up his coat if he doesn't want the public to read Quay's name on his collar.

EDITOR MEDILL, of Chicago, is sowing alfalfa somewhere in the east.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has an old claim before congress. The senate has passed it, but it still smells like a barrel of old mackerel.

THERE is still a surprising dearth of negro officials at the north. Mr. Harrison doesn't love a negro official north of Mason and Dixon's line.

No family paper can afford to print Quay's biography.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Chicago Herald tells this bright story: "When Dr. Tiffany preached the word of God in Chicago, his brethren all knew that he loved fine-cut, because he made no secret of the chewing habit. One after another the brethren rose and condemned the use of tobacco in any form. Then one of them, during a lull, said he would like to hear Dr. Tiffany's ideas on the subject. The big doctor rose, 'I chew tobacco,' he said, 'and you all know it. Now, I would like to have all those who do not use tobacco rise in their seats.' There was a grand uprising. 'Remain standing, please,' said the Reverend. He looked over the cadaverous men standing before him. 'Will those who use tobacco please step forward here?' he said, and a half dozen sleek-looking parsons walked up and joined him. 'Stand up, bishop, you're a cheater,' he said to the presiding divine, and he joined the group. Dr. Tiffany then looked over the thin fellows who tobaccoed tobacco, turned to the healthy-looking men around him and said: 'Brethren, I think we've done pretty well. The argument was unanswerable.'

When Dr. Talmage was told of the attack upon him in the New York Sun he promptly said that he had not read it. He makes it a point never to read such articles, and he never replies to newspaper criticisms. In this way he keeps in the doctor's and spirits. As for the writer in the Sun the doctor sends him his blessing, following out the injunction of the good book to "Bless them that curse you and pray for them that despitefully use you and curse you." If the Sun wants war it will have to do all the fighting. Dr. Talmage declines to take a hand in it.

The complaint of the Augusta News to Mr. Julius G. Ogleby, in another column, is more than deserved. Mr. Ogleby has made a fine record as a business man and a model citizen. He has brains, energy and public spirit, and when he sees a chance to do Atlanta a service he is always on deck.

In the summer of 1891 a fully equipped European expedition will explore the region around the south pole.

The weather prophets are keeping very quiet. Even Iri Hicks seems to be in retirement.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

EUROPE.—The Empress Eugenie has been spending some time with Queen Victoria.

BARRETT.—Mr. Barrett, the great American showman, was regarded as a social lion during his visit to London.

TRAVIS.—Mark Twain's last book has made the English people smile. It ridicules their traditions and customs.

VERNE.—Julius Verne is now at work on his seventy-fourth novel.

FIELD.—Miss Kate Field says that her paper is like herself—"worth just ten cents a copy."

FROM THE CAPITOL.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

A Murderer is Transferred from the Penitentiary to the Asylum—Interesting Action of the Adjutant-General.

It was another busy day at the capitol yesterday. The governor's most important action was in the transfer of Taylor, who killed Sen. Taylor Field, to the asylum. The adjutant-general's office proved a good news source.

Transferred to Millville.

Governor Gordon issued the papers yesterday morning authorizing the removal of Davis J. Taylor from the Dade county convict camp to the Millville lunatic asylum.

Taylor last year committed the unnatural crime of murdering Judge Sam Field, his adopted father and benefactor. The murder and the trial of Taylor created a great sensation at the time it occurred. It will be remembered by all who took an interest in the matter. How Judge Field found young Taylor when he was a little boy without a legitimate father, and how he took pity on him and brought him up, trying to the best of his ability to create for the lad a better future than he could otherwise expect. One evening Judge Field returned to his home and found that his stock had been greatly neglected. He told Taylor, who was a boy of twenty, that if the thing occurred again he would whip him. The next morning when he returned home he found Taylor talking to several young men and in his hand he held a gun. Judge Field held a small switch, and when he was within a few paces of the party, and before a word had been spoken Taylor rushed upon him and fired the fatal shot into the face of his friend and benefactor, killing him instantly.

At the trial it was proved that the young murderer had suffered from epileptic fits from his boyhood, and a doubt of his sanity saved his life, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Since his incarceration he has been returned to the state several times with greater violence, and it became evident to the prison authorities that he was dangerously insane. A commission of lunacy was sworn in recently before the Dade county authorities, and Governor Gordon's action yesterday is the final act in the drama.

Military Matters.

Adjutant-General Kell received yesterday the resignation of Captain T. S. Wyly, of the McIntosh Light Dragoons, and also that of Robert H. Knox, the first lieutenant of the same company. Captain Wyly's election to fill the position of first major of the first regiment of Georgia Cavalry made his resignation necessary. Lieutenant Knox gave no reason for the action he has taken.

The Georgia Hussars.

Adjutant-General Kell issued an order yesterday directing Colonel Gordon to examine the following officers: G. P. Fritchard, for captain of the Georgia Hussars; Berne Gordon, for first lieutenant; and Abraham Minis, second lieutenant, of the same company. The Georgia Hussars were formerly commanded by Colonel Gordon, and when he was elected to his present position an entirely new staff of officers was chosen.

A New Record.

A new report book was forwarded by Adjutant-General Kell to the commanders of all companies, which they will be obliged to keep and send to the adjutant-general. In the new book a record of all drills and parades will be kept. The number of officers and also the privates present at each drill will be noted, and attached to each report will be an affidavit which the commanding officer is required to sign, stating the condition in which he finds his men. In order to avoid confusion the reports of the drills will be kept in black ink and those of parades will be kept in red ink. Each book contains the blank reports for seventy-two drills or parades.

Colonel Northern is Here.

Colonel W. J. Northern was at the capitol yesterday, and passed some time conferring with Commissioner Henderson and Colonel Waddell. He said he had come to Atlanta partly to see his son and partly to promote the next state fair in which he is greatly interested. Colonel Waddell declined to take charge of a department, as his duties as assistant commissioner of agriculture require his entire attention. He said, however, that he would be glad to see him at his service, and if he was needed he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the fair. Colonel Northern then went on to talk of his responsibilities, and intended under all circumstances to do our duty, but we still cling in spite of change and progress to some of the old-fashioned notions of the past. We believe that "honesty is the best policy," not alone in dealings between individuals, but also between the government and the people. Deception in legislation is as dishonest as cheating in business, and the government is no more a law of law, or morally as guilty as the highway robber in violation of the law. We are not forgetting the old maxim that this government was established, and should be so administered, as to do the greatest good for the greatest number, and that classes and privileges were unknown to the fathers, and are antagonistic to every theory upon which our government was based.

We believe in supporting the government mainly by a tariff—a tariff for revenue only, and little or no revenue for its economical support.

We believe that the government, federal and state, as the creator, is superior to any and all its creatures, and that when the question of control is at issue, the government should control the creature and not the creature the creator. But do not understand me as saying that the south is lagging behind in trying to keep ahead with the times, but we know that these are living principles upon which our government should ever rest, and all reform or progress which springs from them will be fruitful and cannot last.

We venture to say that the northern republicans who have been so much impressed by the sincerity and manliness of his brief but eloquent speech than they were by the gush of some of the long-winded and platitudinous orators who made the Kimball house to ring with the reverberations of their sonorousness. When Grady went to Boston, he did not apologize because he had been to Georgia; when the Boston bigwigs visited Atlanta, Glenn told them that he was glad to see them, but he was a plain old-fashioned democrat, a democrat on principle.

In the Lead.

Atlanta knows how to do the right thing at the right time when there are any distinguished guests to be entertained. And they have certainly led all southern cities in drawing distinguished guests. Atlanta is the best advertised and the pluckiest city of its size in the United States.

An Every Day Occurrence.

From the Ringgold New South.

THE CONSTITUTION "scooped" the southern press on Hawes's confession. John Wyly, the man Hawes claims to have hired to commit the wholesale murder for \$200, is now in jail in Birmingham.

She Always Does.

Atlanta entertained the distinguished guests who attended the chamber of commerce banquet in royal style.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Captain Hendrix.

EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: Your report of the proceedings of the council, in Tuesday morning's issue, reports me wrong as to what I said when the veto of the mayor was before the general council. A number of suggestions had been made as to proper motion to be made in disposing of the veto. During the discussion I said that one, and I thought the best way to dispose of the veto was for the presiding officer to put the question to the general council, "Shall the ordinance now passed, notwithstanding the veto of the mayor, and if less than two-thirds voted for the ordinance the veto would be sustained." I did not say pass it over the head of the mayor; in fact, I thought the mayor was right on the law question, and my suggestion was only as to the most proper way of disposing of the question. I should not have noticed this report had it not been generally known that the mayor and myself were not only so harmonious, and while I might dislike some acts of an official, I never would allow any personal feelings to control my official action. Respectfully, J. C. HENDRIX.

There is a class that does nothing much but drink whisky, and revel. Squads of them can be found almost any time during the session debauching and making asses of themselves. This is no hearsay. We have seen it. The people are finding out the facts and they are going to have something to say about it in the future.—Carnesville Enterprise.

Says the Rockdale Banner:

W. J. Northern and Hon. L. F. Livingston crossed swords a little, figuratively speaking, in the meeting of the State Agricultural society last week at Hawkinsville, just enough to show clearly that a gubernatorial race between these two eminent politicians would be very interesting.

"There is beginning to be considerable talk about who will be the next candidate for congress in this district," says the Elberton Gazette. "It is generally understood that Mr. Carlton will be in the field, with Hon. F. H. Colley, of Wilkes, as a probable candidate. There are others whose names are mentioned, but the strongest man in the district, in our judgment, is Judge T. J. Lawson, of Putnam, and he is a candidate, we will make the prediction that he will be our next congressman."

The Ringgold New South says: "It is now asserted that Mr. A. F. Felt, of Felt, of Cartersville, that he will enter the gubernatorial canvass with the expectation of occupying the executive mansion for two years. We hate to throw a damper on the doctor's aspirations, but Carlton would not support him. This county was always against him when he was a candidate for congress in the seventh district, and that is their correct position if he is a candidate for governor. Dr. Felt is a smart man, and he has an intelligent wife, but we would advise them not to rent out their present home until after the election."

He Knew When to Get Off.

He was a muscular countryman, and his greatest talent lay in the direction of riding untamed horses. It was a Texas pony, full of the characteristics of that renowned breed, and standing listlessly by, awaiting the arrival of some one to try his mettle.

Straight down the street the animal sprang, and the man without a man daring enough to mount it, and at once asked for the job, saying that he had never yet heard of the horse that could get away with him.

The owner's consent was given immediately, and the bold man sprang into the saddle, and the pony sprang into the air, bounding off like a rocket, with the man clinging to its mane.

Straight down the street the animal sprang, and the man without a man daring enough to mount it, and at once asked for the job, saying that he had never yet heard of the horse that could get away with him.

The crowd arrived just as the man was picking himself up, and were met with the remark, as the man limped toward the drug store: "By Jimminy, boys, I believe that dratted horse or killed me, or I hadn't got off when I did."

Where He Could Learn.

He was a gay young man, and as he stood around the depot his fancy dress caught the eyes of several, and in a few moments quite a crowd gathered about him.

"So you're going off to school?" asked one of them, who was evidently an acquaintance.

"Yes," was the reply.

"What are you going to study?"

"Pharmacy," was the lofty answer.

His reply caught the ears of an old granger standing at hand, who approached and asked: "Judge, you're going to be a farmer, air you?"

"Yes, that is what I said."

"Young man," began the farmer, reflectively, "what air it gwine ter cost you?"

"Four or five hundred dollars."

"Well, youngster, I kin save ye all o' that, an' sides learn you more than any fesser you kin meet up with."

"How?" asked the youth.

"Ef you'll come an' live with me six months, an' work like I tell ye to, I'll bet I'll larn ye more 'bout farmin' than fifty o' these high-toned farmacies kin, an' more'n that, I'll put up— What in the blazes air he gone to?"

The only reply he received was the sound of the retreating footsteps of the astounded youth.

Spoken Like a Man.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Mayor Glenn, of Atlanta, made a very thoughtful speech at the banquet of the chamber of commerce last week. It was not long, and it was free from metrical rhetoric, but it was mainly in sentiment and sound to the core. Mayor Glenn is evidently a democrat on principle. Among other things he said:

"Gentlemen, it is needless for me to say that we have accepted in good faith the new dispensation, and we are ready to do our duty, but we still cling in spite of change and progress to some of the old-fashioned notions of the past. We believe that 'honesty is the best policy,' not alone in dealings between individuals, but also between the government and the people. Deception in legislation is as dishonest as cheating in business, and the government is no more a law of law, or morally as guilty as the highway robber in violation of the law. We are not forgetting the old maxim that this government was established, and should be so administered, as to do the greatest good for the greatest number, and that classes and privileges were unknown to the fathers, and are antagonistic to every theory upon which our government was based."

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 19, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/2 premium.

| STATE AND CITY BONDS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|
| New Georgia 4 1/2 30 year | 119 1/2 | 121 |
| Georgia 7 1/2 gold | 102 1/2 | 103 |
| Georgia 7 1/2 1890 | 118 | 120 |
| S. C. Brown | 102 | 103 |
| Savannah 6 1/2 | 105 | 107 |
| Atlanta 8 1/2 1892 | 126 | 128 |
| Atlanta 7 1/2 1894 | 120 | 122 |
| Atlanta 7 1/2 1896 | 113 | 115 |
| Atlanta 6 1/2 long date | 114 | 116 |
| Atlanta 6 1/2 short date | 110 | 112 |
| Atlanta 4 1/2 long date | 105 1/2 | 107 |
| Augusta 7 1/2 long date | 109 | 110 |
| Augusta 7 1/2 short date | 105 | 107 |
| Macou 6 1/2 | 115 | 117 |
| Columbus 5 1/2 | 103 | 105 |

| ATLANTA RAILROAD STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|
| Atlanta National | 300 | 300 |
| Atlanta Banking company | 125 | 125 |
| Germania Loan and Bank | 125 | 125 |
| Merchants Bank | 125 | 125 |
| Bank of the State of Georgia | 125 | 125 |
| State City National | 125 | 125 |
| Capital City | 125 | 125 |
| Lowry Banking Company | 125 | 125 |
| Merch. & Mechanics Bk & Tr. | 125 | 125 |
| Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. | 125 | 125 |
| Traders Bank | 125 | 125 |

| RAILROAD STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Georgia 6 1/2 1897 | 107 1/2 | 109 |
| Georgia 6 1/2 1898 | 113 | 115 |
| Georgia 6 1/2 1899 | 115 | 117 |
| Central 7 1/2 1893 | 105 | 107 |
| Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta | 108 | 110 |
| Atlanta and Charlotte | 108 | 110 |
| Atlanta and Charlotte, income | 108 | 110 |
| Western of Alabama | 104 | 106 |
| Georgia Pacific | 104 | 106 |
| Georgia Pacific, 2d | 82 | 85 |
| Americus, Pres. & L'p. 1st 7 1/2 | 110 | 112 |
| Marionetta and North | 105 | 107 |
| Sav. Americus and Mont. 1st | 97 | 99 |

| RAILROAD STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Georgia | 294 | 296 |
| Atlanta and Charlotte | 88 | 90 |
| Southwestern | 131 1/2 | 133 |
| Central | 100 | 102 |
| Central delecting | 99 | 101 |
| Augusta and Savannah | 139 | 141 |
| Atlanta and West Point | 111 | 113 |
| Atlanta and West Point debenture | 100 | 102 1/2 |

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The stock market was again a quiet one, the bears making the most determined drive, which they have done for a long time, and the effort was crowned with marked success. The decline in Rock Island still remains unchanged and although friends of the company assert that the annual report will show a surplus over dividends, there is an impression on the street that some one is selling out, and holders are beginning to feel uneasy. Today considerable long stocks came out and helped along the decline, though the bears got more help from the traders than from that source. The general list does not act in sympathy with weakness in the grangers, but the heaviness resulted from a disposition to enter into new ventures, engendered by the decline in those stocks. The action of the trunk lines in refusing to quote rates west of Chicago confines the fight to that territory, and the only sufferers by the cutting will be those in that section, and principally Rock Island, and Burlington and Quincy. In accordance with this fact the last named stock was savagely attacked in conjunction with Rock Island, and while it was not active, it kept pace with it in the downward movement, and the recovery that had been knocked off of its value before the reaction appeared, and that was for a small fraction only. Pressure was tendered toward Louisville and Nashville and Tennessee coal towns, and both were seriously depressed, though the former recovered most of its loss, while the drop of 5 1/2 per cent in the latter was only partially recovered. Other specialties, such as Oregon Short Line, Big Four, and some others, felt the weakness, particularly the afternoon, when a made except in the Big Four. The bears are again working the money case, notwithstanding that rates on call got no higher than 4 1/2 per cent, and loans were made as low as 2 per cent, while funds were offering at 1 per cent without takers at the close. Considerable business was done in Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific, but while all three were materially lower than their highest prices, during the afternoon a recovery took place, which brought them all up to within a small fraction of last night's close. The only really strong stock on the list was Jersey Central, which, however, is lifted by its friends, whenever it shows movement, and the recovery movements had no influence on the remainder of the market. Trusts were unusually quiet today, and transactions in the unlisted department reached only 35,271 shares in 24 hours, and one cent during the day, the market was devoid of further feature and finally closed steady to firm after a fractional rally from the lowest prices. Trading in listed stocks reached 235,637 shares. Jersey Central is up 1/4, Rock Island and Erie trading for the dividends, is down 3/4, Rock Island 1/2, and Oregon Short Line 2 1/2. Exchange quiet and weaker at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money easy at 2 1/4.

Subsidiary balances: Coin \$163,114,000; currency, \$1,522,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 10 1/2.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Ala. Class A 2 1/2 @ 101; Pacific 1st 100 1/2 @ 99 1/2.

Ala. Class B 5 1/2 @ 111; N. Y. Central 100 1/2 @ 100.

Ga. 7 1/2 mortgage 101 1/2 @ 101 1/2; Western 1st 61 1/2 @ 61 1/2.

Pa. 4 1/2 @ 98 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

S. C. Brown 101 1/2 @ 101 1/2; Pacific 1st 100 1/2 @ 99 1/2.

Tennessee 6 1/2 @ 101 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Tennessee 5 1/2 @ 101 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Tenn. 5 1/2 @ 101 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Virginia 6 1/2 @ 101 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Virginia 5 1/2 @ 101 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Chicago and N. W. 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Del and N. 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Erie 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

East Tenn. 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Lake Shore 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Louisville & Nash. 85 1/2 @ 85 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Memphis & Char. 85 1/2 @ 85 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Mobile & O. 85 1/2 @ 85 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

Nash. & Ch. 85 1/2 @ 85 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

St. L. 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2; do. preferred 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2.

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secret that the hero of last year's manipulation, Mr. Steinhardt, intends to corner either June or July in the Liverpool market. The chances of his success we regard as doubtful, especially in view of the fact that the Liverpool stock at that time will probably be very large, and consist to a greater extent than for many years of cotton that is tenderable upon a low middling contract. The advances in Liverpool being so generally attributed to manipulation had comparatively little effect upon prices here, and trading during the entire day has been very dull, the final figures being only some 3 1/4 points above those of yesterday. Receipts have been very light in consequence of the holiday at New Orleans yesterday, and the fact that only 44 bales were received there today. For tomorrow, however, a heavier movement is expected. Letters today received from abroad indicate that the market of Bengal has opened at a discount rate to 11 per cent, which argues badly for the East Indian trade, and our cables continue very pessimistic in tone as regards trade in Manchester. We quote as follows from a letter yesterday received from Greenville, Georgia: "In my opinion there is rather more cotton left in the country than at this time last year, as the idea of extremely high prices this spring and summer is very general among the planters."

HUMBOLDT, PRICE & CO.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Futures opened quiet, buoyantly on a stronger turn to Liverpool futures, although spots there continued dull and Manchester accounts showed no improvement. At 1:30 for August reaction set in, but in the last half hour, when small receipts were assured, there was renewed buying, which restored the market to nearly the best figures of the day, although the interior movement showed pretty full figures, especially at Augusta and Cincinnati. It will look as if the bulls are as much off as the bears were when prices were a cent a pound lower.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—12:35 p. m.—Cotton easy; middling, uplands 6 1/2; sales 5,000 bales; American and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 13,100; uplands low middling clause March 4 1/2; April delivery 5 1/2; April and May delivery 5 1/2; June and July delivery 5 1/2; August and September delivery 5 1/2; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,800 bales; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 1/2; March and April delivery 5 1/2; May and June delivery 5 1/2; July and August delivery 5 1/2; September and October delivery 5 1/2; value 6 1/2; June and July delivery 5 1/2; August and September delivery 5 1/2; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 1/2; March and April delivery 5 1/2; May and June delivery 5 1/2; July and August delivery 5 1/2; September and October delivery 5 1/2; value 6 1/2; June and July delivery 5 1/2; August and September delivery 5 1/2; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton steady; middling, uplands 6 1/2; sales 5,000 bales; American and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 13,100; uplands low middling clause March 4 1/2; April delivery 5 1/2; April and May delivery 5 1/2; June and July delivery 5 1/2; August and September delivery 5 1/2; futures opened easy.

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HIS SKULL CRUSHED

EX-POLICEMAN D. A. HOYLE BADLY HURT LAST NIGHT.

Loses His Footing on the Engine, and Falling, His Head is Struck by a Journal Which Fractures His Skull.

Mr. D. A. Hoyle was badly hurt last night. He was at work in the yards of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and was on his engine, which was running at a moderate rate of speed.

He lost his footing in some way, and slipped and fell to the ground, with his head next to the train. A journal of one of the wheels struck him on the back of the head and plowed through the scalp, fracturing the skull and tearing two big wounds on his head.

Dr. H. P. Cooper was telephoned, and when he arrived at the scene of the accident he found the man unconscious and in a desperate condition. He had him removed to his office on Wall street, where Mr. Hoyle's wounds were dressed. He was then placed in the city ambulance and sent to his home at No. 3 Elliott street.

Dr. Cooper considers the wound a very serious one, and it may prove fatal. He was still alive, but suffering a great deal, at a late hour. Mr. Hoyle was a member of the police force several years ago. He is a man of middle age, and has a family. He is well known, and has many friends in the city.

State Sunday-School Association. The executive committee of this association met yesterday at the Young Men's Christian association building, and decided the date of holding the next annual convention. It will convene at Thomasville, April 29th, and continue three or four days. This convention will be a very important one, and it doubtless be largely attended. All papers throughout the state that are friendly to the Sunday-school cause will confer a favor by publishing these facts.

Y. M. C. A. Notes. Members have a rare treat in store for them, in the grand concert to be given in our hall on Friday night, 21st, by artists from Columbus, Ohio, who are enroute north. Membership tickets will admit member and lady friend. In order to allow those who can't come early to secure a seat, the small sum of ten cents will be charged for reserved seats.

Boils and Carbuncles. It seems strange that any one will suffer with boils, carbuncles, etc., when Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla will certainly prevent all such eruptive tendencies. It is a sure and safe antidote for blood poisoning arising from whatever source, and its use when needed should not be unnecessarily delayed. Those who have found extensively advertised blood purifiers to have no efficacy whatever, are rejoicing in the fact that Bull's Sarsaparilla is an exception, and that good health invariably follows its use. Syphilitic and scrofulous symptoms disappear, the skin becomes clear and free from pimples, the digestion is improved, aches and pains cease, the weight of the blood becomes greater, the flesh more solid, ulcerative and consumptive tendencies disappear, the power of endurance is increased, weakness, dizziness and general fatigue vanish, in a word the user of Bull's Sarsaparilla becomes a picture of good health and strength. Try it. Use no other.—Dayton Enquirer.

REMEMBER, TODAY AT 9 A. M. The Great Bankrupt Clothing Sale Will Commence in the Large Building 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Everything will be sold at retail, at 35 per cent less than actual cost, as by order of the court, the entire estate of the great bankrupt firm must be settled up in a short time. The stock consists of fine clothing for men, boys and children.

As the time of this great sale is limited, everything will go off rapidly. This is the first time a sale of such extraordinary magnitude has ever taken place in this city and will never occur again. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered a few prices are mentioned, and remember there are 1,000 different bargains we cannot mention here.

A splendid suit of Men's Clothes \$3.00. This suit is well made, all to match, latest style, and really worth \$15. Men's extra fine quality suits, made and trimmed in best possible manner, \$7.50, guaranteed to be worth \$20. High-grade goods, meaning equal to the finest quality tailor work, in all styles, Prince Alberts, Cutaways, Suits, in Wide Wale, Gray Worsted and Serge, Hancock-Burn, Cheviots, Silk and Satin Line, we will sell for \$10.25, worth \$25. We offer an elegant pair of Men's Pants for \$1.50, made of nice cloth, and they are really worth \$5. Men's Elegant Suits \$15.00, worth \$35. Men's English Worsted Cutaway Dress Suits \$9.25, worth \$22. Men's Silk Faced Overcoats \$6.75, valued at \$20. Men's Royal Standard Kersey Silk and Satin Lined Overcoats \$9.00, worth \$25.

A tremendous variety of Boys' and Children's Clothing of the finest quality; all must go at a terrible sacrifice. 8,000 Pairs Boys' Knee Pants, 19 Cents a Pair. Do not fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great sale to be sold at retail. It costs nothing to call and judge for yourself, and you will find the above are positive facts. A chance for such wonderful bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 6 Store Building, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wall street, between Lloyd and Pryor streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Be careful and don't make a mistake, so that you get to the right place, number 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, Wall street, opposite union passenger depot.

During the great sale of clothing the building will remain open until 9 at night, and Saturday till 11 p.m.

Spring Samples. For suits to order, now ready. George Muse, Tues thru Sun.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

PHILLIPS' DIETETIC COCOA, a delicious fat-producing drink which does not distress.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Angostura Bitters, the South American tonic of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Central West Harris, 7-Room House, complete, corner lot 56x150 feet, at \$6,000. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Money to Loan. Southern Home Building and Loan Association 221-2 S. Broad Street, Call for prospectus. J. H. F.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association, 221-2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information. J. H. F.

Official Postal Guide for 1890, revised and published monthly by authority of the postoffice department, giving the names of all the postoffices in the United States and Canada. Paper edition, January number \$1; with supplement \$1.50; cloth \$1.50; with supplement \$2; by mail 10c extra. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb16-17

BUTTER. Limited quantity from my farm daily. H. F. Emery.

RAILROADS. SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles for all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN

Suffering from GOLD IN HEAD OR CATARRH

HAIR-VEGETATION

HEADACHE

Guaranteed to cure any kind of headache in fifteen minutes. This powder contains no opium, morphia, or any other injurious substance. The only cure for headache.

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Guaranteed to cure any kind of headache in fifteen minutes. This powder contains no opium, morphia, or any other injurious substance. The only cure for headache.

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Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillenger PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Artheron Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use also imported Oard, Remy and Marcell Brandy, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagne. A large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

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Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts. EVERYTHING RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

B. B. B. Delectable 57 Lemons 35 St. Jacobs' Oil 34 Lublin's Extracts, 1 oz. bottles, all odors 10 Allcock's Porous Plasters 15 Bessie's Capelin Plaster 15 Orange Blossom 66 Hood's Sarsaparilla 66 Carter's Pills 13 Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 16 Cuticura Soap 15 Domestic Ammonia 15 Felt's Syrup Hypophosphites 15 Belland's Porous Plaster 15 Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment 25 Brindley's Female Regulator 25 Quinine in Pills or Capsules, 1 gr., 50 doz.; 2 gr., 70 doz.; 3 gr., 100 doz.; 50 bottle.

Warner's Safe 25 STRIP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, THE BEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINE 50 Buffalo Lithia Water 50 Topaz Chlorine Cordial 50 Huntley's Rheumatic Cure 50 Hoyt's Cologne 15 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 69 Jaynes' Expecterant 69 Winslow's Soothing Syrup 12 Boschee's German Syrup 12 Pear's Soap 12 Brower's Lung Restorer 66 Viola Cream 32 Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 69 Pierce's Favorite Prescription 69 feb16-dif no4

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. (GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY) OFFICE GEN'L MGR., ATLANTA, GA. AGENTS, GA., September 21st, 1889. Commencing Tuesday, 24 instant, the following passenger schedule will be in effect:

No. 27 WEST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 7:45 a.m. Leave Washington 8:30 a.m. Leave Athens 8:30 a.m. Leave Gainesville 8:30 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 1:00 p.m.

No. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 2:45 p.m. Leave Gainesville 3:55 a.m. Arrive Washington 4:30 a.m. Arrive Athens 4:30 a.m. Arrive Augusta 5:15 p.m.

No. 29 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 30 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 31 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 32 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 33 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 34 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 35 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 36 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 37 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 38 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

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No. 40 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

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No. 42 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 43 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 44 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 45 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 46 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 47 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 48 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 49 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 50 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

No. 51 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 52 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

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No. 57 WEST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Augusta 8:15 p.m.

No. 58 EAST-DAILY. Leave Augusta 8:00 a.m. Leave Washington 8:15 a.m. Arrive Athens 8:15 a.m. Arrive Gainesville 8:15 a.m. Arrive Atlanta 8:15 p.m.

PRICES REDUCED! ALL WINTER GOODS! SPECIAL SALE OF HATS

AT VERY LOW FIGURES. GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST. GEORGE W. MARKENS, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky. Monogram Rye, Finesse's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club. Full line of Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box 201. SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. ROOMS 13, 14 AND 15, TRADERS' BANK BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE. GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD. SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA. Taking Effect February 16, 1890. Standard Time, 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH. No. 1. No. 2. No. 11. Lv Macon, Union depot. 10 30 a.m. 7 00 p.m. 6 00 a.m. Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. 11 11 p.m. 9 44 p.m. 12 23 p.m. Lv Cordele. 12 23 p.m. 1 18 p.m. 6 20 p.m. Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R. 2 58 p.m. 1 01 a.m. 10 50 a.m. No. 12. Lv Tifton. 2 58 p.m. 1 01 a.m. 10 50 a.m. Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R. 4 48 p.m. 3 21 a.m. 11 29 a.m. Ar Jasper. 5 55 p.m. 2 11 a.m. 12 45 p.m. Ar Lake City junction F. C. & P. R. R. 7 05 p.m. 3 22 a.m. 1 46 p.m. Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot. 9 45 p.m. 5 55 a.m.

GOING NORTH. No. 2. No. 4. No. 14. Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot. 7 00 a.m. 7 00 p.m. 6 00 a.m. Lv Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R. 10 00 a.m. 10 40 p.m. 6 00 a.m. Ar Valdosta. 11 45 a.m. 1 01 a.m. 10 10 a.m. Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R. 1 48 p.m. 2 50 a.m. 3 40 p.m. No. 12. Lv Tifton. 2 58 p.m. 2 00 a.m. 7 00 a.m. Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. 3 21 p.m. 4 23 a.m. 11 29 a.m. Lv Cordele. 4 48 p.m. 4 23 a.m. 12 23 p.m. Ar Macon, Union depot. 5 40 p.m. 7 10 a.m. 7 50 p.m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4. All trains arrive and depart from Union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 12, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction. A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Mgr. C. L. BUSTICK, Soliciting Agt., 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

FURNITURE. PEYTON H. SNOOK. Having adjusted my loss by the recent fire in my warehouses, and arranged my damaged goods, I will offer the entire stock, three-fourths of which has not even the smell of smoke on any portion of a single article, at prices never dreamed of before in Atlanta. The entire stock is absolutely first class, of the celebrated Grand Rapids make, English Oak, solid Mahogany, and the very latest Sixteenth Century finish. Tables, bookcases, silver cases, hat racks, fancy desks and cabinets, with 200 elegant parlor suits in Royal Tapestry, Wilton Rug and Lyons Plush covering. These goods are simply superb. Hundreds of customers have supplied their wants during the last few days, and hundreds more have goods selected ready for future delivery. Don't forget the entire stock must be sold—100 Folding Beds and Lounges. 100 hotel suits, light finish, \$15; 100 solid oak suits (hotel) only \$18.

P. H. SNOOK. Notice by the Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta, of an Election to Determine the Question as to the Issue by said City of Water Bonds and Sewer Bonds.

WHEREAS, the Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta desire to issue \$200,000 of bonds of said city for the purpose of increasing the water supply of said city and desire also to issue \$100,000 in bonds for the purpose of paying the city's proportion of the construction of the city of Atlanta, and

Therefore resolved, That in accordance with the constitution and laws of said state, an election be held on the 8th day of March, 1890, to determine the question whether said bonds shall be issued by said city, and that notice to the people (qualified voters of said city), be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements for said county are published for the space of thirty days, between this date and the holding of said election, as provided by law, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and to run 30 years from the date thereof, the interest to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July of each year, and the principal of said bonds to be fully paid off 30 years from the date of the issuance thereof.

At said election the voters shall have printed or written on their ballots, "For Water Bonds" or "Against Water Bonds," and shall also have printed or written on their ballots "For Sewer Bonds" or "Against Sewer Bonds."

Said election shall be held as municipal elections in this city are held and conducted in like manner and in accordance with sections 98, 101 to 108 M inclusive, of the code of the state of Georgia.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution and resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta, and concurred in by the aldermen board of said city on February 18th, 1890, as appears by the records in my office.

This February 4, 1890. A. P. WOODWARD, Clerk of Council of the City of Atlanta.

\$3.00, \$3.00, \$3.00 For One Dozen Cabinet Photographs. J. J. FABER, 28 1-2 Whitehall Street. Cotton Machinery.

We offer for sale all the following Second-hand machinery in first-class order. Having been used from 2 to 5 years only. 6 Kilton 2-Beater Breaker and Finishers Lappers, 110 x 180 Pettes, 18 inch, 15 inch, 12 inch, 10 inch, 8 inch, 6 inch, 4 inch, 3 inch, 2 inch, 1 inch, 1/2 inch, 1/4 inch, 1/8 inch, 1/16 inch, 1/32 inch, 1/64 inch, 1/128 inch, 1/256 inch, 1/512 inch, 1/1024 inch, 1/2048 inch, 1/4096 inch, 1/8192 inch, 1/16384 inch, 1/32768 inch, 1/65536 inch, 1/131072 inch, 1/262144 inch, 1/524288 inch, 1/1048576 inch, 1/2097152 inch, 1/4194304 inch, 1/8388608 inch, 1/16777216 inch, 1/33554432 inch, 1/67108864 inch, 1/134217728 inch, 1/268435456 inch, 1/536870912 inch, 1/1073741824 inch, 1/2147483648 inch, 1/4294967296 inch, 1/8589934592 inch, 1/17179869184 inch, 1/34359738368 inch, 1/68719476736 inch, 1/137438953472 inch, 1/274877906944 inch, 1/549755813888 inch, 1/1099511627776 inch, 1/2199023255552 inch, 1/4398046511104 inch, 1/8796093022208 inch, 1/17592186044416 inch, 1/35184372088832 inch, 1/70368744177664 inch, 1/140737488355328 inch, 1/281474976710656 inch, 1/562949953421312 inch, 1/1125899

